MARRIED.

BURHANS—BUCHANAN—On Monday, April 30, by the Rev.
Andrew Stevenson, D. D., James H. Burhans, of Albany, to Mine
Maggie Buchanas, of this city. No cards.
Albany papers please copy.
CARRINGTON—BROWN—On Monday, April 30, at St. Paril M.
E. Church, by the Ray. Cyrus Foss, R. Montroe Carrington to M.
Josephine, daughter of Paul S. Brown, all of this city.
CLIFTON—DENISON—At Jersey City on Tuesday, April 26, by
the Rev. Paut D. Van Cleef, Robert Cillion to Mary E. Denison,
BLENT—BUNTING—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 30, at the
Church of the Saviour, by the Rev. Mt. Putharn, E. Binat, p., to
Eugenia V. Burning, daughter of William Burning, of Finshing Is. I.
PEASLEE—REED—On Monday, April 30, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng,
Lafayette Peasles to Emma Corneins, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Tyng,
Carlotton—At Grace Church, Oranga, N. J., on Wednesday, April 23, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., William L.
Strong of New York City, to Mary Uranis, daughter of Mr. Robert
W. Aborn.

DIED. CARPENTER—On Sanday, April 29, 1906, Mr. Samuel H. Carpenter, in the 59th year of his age.
The funeral will take piace on Thursday morning, May J. at 12, o'clock, from the readonic of his son, Joseph R. Carpenter, No. 1,874 Pineset, Philadelphia.

FINCH—At Penkikill, on Sunday, April 29, Debotah S., widaw of Reuben R. Finch, aged of years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, May 7, at 2 p. m., from her late residence.

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When Senator Lent appeared as the apologist for his and similar jobs, and opposed all efforts to check and restrain them, he disappointed the expectations of these who elected him, and by his rotes, to which we illuded, placed himself before the public as a friend of the corruptionists. We, therefore, having done our best to secure his election, by obtaining votes for him as a City Reform candidate, felt constrained to tell the public that his course had been very different from what we had expected, and had led others to

It is a common complaint that partisan journals and speakers are ready enough to expose and rebuke he peculations and misdeeds of their political adversaries, but are too apt to keep silence with regard to those of public men of their own party. We have endeavored not to deserve this reproach. We have not complained of the action of Senator Thomas Murphy, because we did not support his election, nor hid he receive the City Reform vote. With Mr. Lent, the case is far otherwise. And Mr. George Brandreth, for whom we have thrice voted, and whose action on the Excise bill has now our hearty gratitude, saw fit so pursue a course on our City Tax-Levy which we sannot forget. If he was not paid for it-paid largely -he must have been insane.

The Daily News assails the recent Legislature of our State for having made additions to the City and County Tax-Levies as they were sent up from the proper authorities here, and especially for

"authorising, by section eight of the Citr Tax-Levy, the raising of revenue bonds bearing interest at seven per cent, and matering in twenty years to an unlimited amount, exampting the property holders along the line of the proposed New Broadway, and saddling an enormous debt, the amount of which cannot now be computed, upon the tax payers of

-This is a perfectly fair and just arraignment. The Legislature was persuaded to do, with respect to "the proposed New Broadway," what it ought not to have one-what was wrong and oppressive-and it did this with its eyes open; for the iniquity of this imposition was fully and clearly set forth in THE TRI-BUNE several days before it was consummated.

The editor of The News is a member of our State Senate. He represents the district which contains "the proposed New Broadway." His journal shows that he understood the matter thoroughly. What did he do in the Senate to expose and defeat this giant iniquity? Will he tell his readers? Dare he! And what opposition did he make to the other public robberies folsted into our City and County Tax-Levies? And what one of all those rascalities-New Broadway | done during the time he was drawing pay as a member of included-was opposed by a majority of the Democrats representing our City in the Legislature? Let us have light let in on this darkness!

On a former occasion we called attention to the been actained, and the Company has appointed Dr. Macgowan as its Commissioner and Engineer to proceed to China with a staff of telegraphers that the enterprise may be entered on without delay. Dr. Macgowan's invention, by which messages can be readily sent in the Chinese language, will render the lines of this Company as necessary to Chinamen as to foreigners. The receipt of telegrams by our Government from Vancouver's Island show how far toward Behring's Straits the electric girdle has been extended. Its prolongation to Asia will take place, probably, as soon as the looked-for connection between this continent and Asia is effected. We recognize in the East India Telegraph Company an agent of commerce, civiliz tion and religion, and are glad that our city takes the lend in this international enterprise.

The Nashrille Banner explains its late remark as to the Unionists of the South having been "the merest trash." as follows:

and keep it they wish to make it appear that the country is full of disturbance that the late Reb-els are dangerons, and that they are the only true and leval men in the South. They propose no measures of reform, no aystem of progress to benefit to the negro. They wish to retard onlightened legislation for the purpose of

-The beginning of the above extract refers The Bonner's former remark to "the far South:" the end seems to point at the pre nt dominant party in Tennessee. Which shall it be?

for treason in affording aid and comfort to the Rebel enemy, and, though the guilt of many of them was flagrant, there was a hideous clamor raised because they were sent for trial to Courts-Martial, and were not allowed the benefit of the writ of Habeas Corpus. Now-a-days, the War is about over and peace officially proclaimed; yet sundry contractors to furnish mules, &c., to the Government, with their official accomplices, are occasionally "pulled" for fraud and peculation and served just as the traitors were two years ago. Yet nobody howls much!

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton made a small mistake in his reference, during the Reform debate, to the example of the United States, where, he said, "with universal suffrage, the House of Representatives was held of no weight or importance, but where all looked to the Senate, which was a body of considerable power and authority!" .

·The American Bible Society received during the year ending Morch last the large aggregate of \$642,-625. The States which contributed most largely are the following:

 New-York
 \$100.516 Onto
 \$80.506

 Illimois
 72.325 Massi directis
 43.695

 Pennsylvania
 42.584 Indiana
 94.264

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 30, 1866.

There was an important hearing before United States Commissioner Smith to-day in the case of 10 persons for resisting the United States Marshal while executing a warrant of the United States Court against certain parties for the infringement of Goodyear's Hard Rubber Patent. The testimony showed that the Marshal and his officers were fortibly resisted, several shots having been fired at them. The presoners were held to suswer.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

Mr. Conkling expressed the hope that all the documents be read.
Hoss inquired of the Speaker, whether a melion to 10,000 extra copies of the Correspondence, was in

order.

The Sprakke replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Ross therefore made that motion, which was reerred, under the rules, to the Committee on Frinting.

The accompanying documents, rather voluntinous, were
ead by the clork. They contained nothing of public in-

The accompanying account and nothing of public increase.

Mr. Connection of the desired to address the House which the House must have felt at an issue personal and individual in its character, desired to address the House briefly. He could assure the House, with the utmost sincerity, that for everything in the extraordinary communication just read, which savored of impuration on him, he was doubly consoled by the fact that he had become the instrumentality of initiating an investigation which would be good for the people and wholesome for the public ends. Before taking his sout he would ask some member to move for a Committee to investigate the subject, which had ceased to be private, and had become public. It would not be proper for himself to make the motion, but he trusted an impartial Committee would be appointed to retain the motion, but he trusted an impartial Committee would be appointed to reason why the chair had not checked the delate. The House having granted consent for personal remarks it was the reason why the chair, to rise to a question of bring to the public knowledge some matters, whereof he should briefly speak. The instinuation that he had telegraphed to the Secretary of War to make a case for his own professional employment, Mr. Conelland cleared up by a simple statement of the circumstances connected with the matter. It was the case of an arrest and detention of a deserter, for whose discharge from arrest a writ of haveas corpus had been served on the Provost-Marshal at Utica, and there was great danger of a collision between the civil and military authorities, and in reference to which he (Mr. Conkling) telegraphed to the Secretary of War to give instruction to the officer. The Secretary of War to give instruction to the officer. The Secretary of War to give instruction to the officer, and requesting him to appear as counsel and argue the questions arising between the military cuthorities and the judicial authorities of New-York. He did attend and argue the case, and the decision was in favor of the Government. An appeal was taken to the Court, and he was again directed by the Secretary of War to appear there and act as counsel for the Government, which he did, when the decision was affirmed. That was his whole connection with that transaction, on which the head of a Borean (Ger. Fry had dured to send a letter under pretence of defending himself, but with no other purpose than to stab the requisition of another. As to his appariment by Mr. David to act as Judic-Advecate he also gave a fall and complete explanation. He had received while attending professional business at Syramas an urgent dispatch from the Secretary of War requesting his immediate attendance at Washington. Ignorant entirely of what was wanted with him, he had come to Washington and had an interview with Mr. Stanton, who desired him to act as counsel for the Government in the examination and prosecution of hounty frands. He had declined the offer but the Secretary to make whatever allowance he chose, and subsequently he received from the Secretary a letter stating that in h

Congress.

Mr. Conkling replied that the services commenced in April, 1865, and as Congress commenced in March, the gentleman from Illinois might be able, by the rule of three, or some other instrumentality with which he was familiar, to figure out the matter for himself. He should On a former occasion we called attention to the magnitude of the enterprise contemplated by the East India Telegraph Company, which has for some time been negotiating with the Chinese Government for the privilege of connecting the Russo-American line with Canton. Already a partial concession has been actained, and the Company has appointed Dr. As to the statement that some effort had been made by time to have concessioned as the statement that some effort had been made by time to have concessioned of francia in the Twenty-first im to have concessioned of francia in the Twenty-first improbable concession. As to the statement that some effort had been made by him to have concealment of frauds in the Twenty-first Congressional District, that was a more assertion. There were no circumstances stated, and he promounced the statement as utterly and absolutely groundless, and nothing whatever of truth coult he found in it. On the contrary, in the investigation that took place before the Court Marsial, everything pertaining to the Twenty-first Congressional District has been investigated. Nothing amazed him more than that the Provest-Marshal-General, or support which would due to not on record an assertion so

atterly baseless.

Mr. Ross inquired whether the fee \$2,000 was in addion to his pay as Judge-Advocate.

Mr. Congling replied that nothing gave him greater dehanch him. He had been asounded at hearing such language, but he had been taught to be careful as to those with whom he associated, and nore careful still as to those with whom he quarried, and he knew that a man who had done what Gen. Fry had done, and who was capable of making such a remark, was a man with whom he could have no contravery. Neither in conversation nor correspondence, nor in any other way, had he ever had a quarrel in any definition of that term with the Provost-Marshal General. The House, he hoped would pardon him for saying so much, after the extraor hnary incident that had occurred, where the head of a hureau a cierk in the War Department, sent to be read such a pile of rubbish of personal assault on a member of the House, under pretence of vinderation, not with reference to the insignificant things which pertained to him [Mr. Cenkling), but with reference to those public affairs that concerned all the people, and he would ask his colleague [Mr. Hurburd to offer a resolution under which that opportunity would be given to him. If a committee for the purpose were appointed, he [Mr. Conkling would undertake to make good hisassertion that in the Western Division of New-York, the Provost-Marshal's Bureau, as it was administered, was one carnival of corrected disorder, and then the public would know whether the head of that Bureau was a man espable of administering it, capable of seeing the difference between honest men and thieves, or whether it was administered by a man who had the capacity to do what, but for the want of another quality he would have done and that was, stay the flood of corruption that we unchallenged, month after month, all over the Western part of the State of New-York.

Mr. Huntaurd N. Y.I., prefacing the resolution with a

Mr. Hunlaund (N. Y.), pecfacing the resolution with remark that he wished not to be appointed on the supposed Committee, as he war on the Committee of Public Expen-ditures, to which a grave investigation had been to-day referred, offered the following resolution:

referred, offered the following reschillon:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members of this

House be appointed to investigate the statements and charges

made by the Hon. Roscoe Consing in this place last week

against the Provost-Marshal-Generals Barcen; whether any

frands have been perpetrated in his office in connection with

the recruiting service; ad any to examine into the statements

made by Gen. Fry in its communication to the Hon. Mr.

Blatte, read in the House this day, with power to send for

nersons and papers.

Mr. Ross suggested that the Commissioners should also induire whether the gentleman from New-York had received any more pay than he was entitled to.

Mr. CONKLING tenarked that he would like to have

Mr. Hulls an said it was embraced in the terms of

Mr. Brank said that he did not happen to possess the relability of the member from the Citica district, who took thirty minutes the other day to explain that an alteration of the report in The Globe was not an alteration at the control of the report in The Globe was not an alteration at the control of the report in The Globe was not an alteration at

Mr. B. AINE said he knew that this was what they called down East "running emptyings." The gentleman from New-York could not get off on the technical pretense that he did not hold a commission as Judge Advocate.

Many an officer had led a brigade, a division or corps with no more of a commission than such a one as the gentleman from Now-York held. As to the gentleman scruel sarcasm, Mr. Blaine continued—I hope he will let me escape his disdain. His lordly pemposity, his grand elequent swell, his majestic overtowering, his turkey-gobbler strutting flugshter, have been so crushing to mwell, and to all members of the Hone, that I know it was an act of the grossest temerity on my part to interest on provoking them. But I know who was responsible for it all. I know that for the last five works are extra

numittee on Military Affairs, and though Messrshenck and Bianc asked him to withdraw that motion, declined to do so.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to lay the resolution on the

Both motions were voted down and the resolution was

Whereupon the House at 51 o'clock adjourned.

Grent Confingration at New-Maren-Righteen Building. Burned-Two Hundred Work-

mea Out of Employment.

NEW-RAYES Conn. Monday, April 30, 1865.

About I o'clock this morning, one of the buildings of the New-Haven Clock Company was discovered to be on fire.

The flames spread rapidly, in spite of the efforts of the Fire Department, until all the buildings of the Company.

The four ross is estimated at \$29,000, The Company had an insurance of \$160,000 on their manufactory, the risks being held in the office of Lester & Webb, insurance agents of this city, but in what companies is not known. panies is not known.

It was one of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in this city.

At Pittsburgh-Loss \$31,000.

PHYSBURGU, Pa., April 29 1806.

A fire broke out yesterday in the soap manufactory of Adams & Co., on Liberty-at. The manufactory, together with several small buildings adjoining were totally destroyed. The total loss is about \$15,000, which is partly insured. The origin of the fire was accidental.

The pottery of Thomas Coffin, near this city, was burned the company of the partly of the warehouse. his morning. The fire communicated to the warehouse of Adams & Co., a frame building, which was cutirely extroved. The total loss is \$16,999 and the insurance

Large Fire in Leavenworth.

Leavenwouth, Monday, April 30, 1866.

Eight or ten buildings on Shawnee-st., occupied as clothing stores and saloons, were burned on Saturday morning. Their stocks were saved in a damaged condition, and are insured in Eastern offices. There is no ine on the buildings, and the loss is estimated at from

The Trini of Isham Renderson to be Proceeded

With.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, April 20, 1886.

The trial of ishem Henderson will be continued to-hay at Nashville, the President having approved of the proceedings of Gen. Thomas, and directed Henderson to be tried by Cont-Martial.

NASHVILLE, Monday, April 30, 1866.

The Court-Martial case of Bruner has been postponed will May 7.

The case of isham Henderson was resumed. Col. Chas. H. Irving testified to buying a large number of mules of Henderson in 1861; also, purchased of his agents small quantities of forage. The accused pastured a large lot of Government stock for witness in the Summer of 1864. The witness purchased the mules of the accused as they were brought in, after passing inspection. The witness supposed until recently, that a good title for the animals was on file in his office. He has since learned it was never filed. The witness had no contract with Henderson, and no verbal agreement different from that with other parties. The receipts for the mules were filled out on printed blanks, signed H. Brumer, by the Clerk of the Corrall. After the presentation of these receipts for vouchers, they were cancelled and destroyed to prevent being used again. After some important testimony, relative to the accuracy of the accounts kept at the Corrall, and the modes of ascertaining incorrect entries, the Court adjourned till to-morrow. The original back of entry at the Corrall has been found and will facilitate the progress of the case.

There has been a heavy rain all day.

THE CADIZ BANK ROBBERY. .

Pursuit, Fight, and Capture of the Burglars-One Shot and One Escaped.

Wheeling West Va., Monday, April 30, 1866.

The burglars engaged in robbing the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, were overtaken about two miles from Lagrange, Ohio, this afternoon. A sharp encounter took place, in which one of the robbers was wounded and three captured. One of them succeeded in making his escape closely pursued. The amount of money recovered will probably exceed \$150,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Marine Disnater-The Governor Worth-Seizure of Vessels for Violation of the Oyster Law.

The brig Rolling Wave arrived here this morning from Havana, in a leaking condition, with a carge of sugar and molasses, bound to Portland, Mc. She will proceed to Norfolk to repair.

The steamer Governor Worth arrived here this evening from Wilmington, Del., and this morning proceeded to Norfolk, and from thence goes to North Carolina to run on some of the shallow yaters of that States a narray

ne of the shallow waters of that State as a passenger and freight boat.

The schooner Sea Breeze and several oyster crafts were seized at Norfolk several days ago and fined by the Oyster Inspector for violation of the Oyster Law.

From New-Orleans-The Crevasses.

From New-Orleans—The Crevales.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 30, 1866.

The press here is very severe on the choicen quarantine regulations, which have been modified so that after thorough examination, only those vessels having cholera on board are to be quarantined, and New-York shipping will be free; but greater vigilance will be exercised.

The United States Court has been closed, and Judge Darell says he will keep it closed so long as bayonds bristle about it.

bristle about it.

A new flood is coming down from all the rivers. The whole of South-Western Louisiana is overflowed. No progress is made in closing the crevasses. The loss of property and crops will be immense.

The steamer George Washington from New-York has

arrived.
Cotton has recovered 3c. of its previous decline; sales to-day
1,250 bales; receipts, 1,582; sales Low Middling at 313234c.
Sagar-fair to fully fair, 1342144c. Molasses nominal. Flour
firm: Superfine, 88 75. Corn, 25c. lower; mixed and yellow,
\$1,052\$1070. Oats, 57260c. Perk advanced \$1—Mess, \$31.
Bacon—shoulders, 144c.; clear sides, 184c. Gold, 1264. Sterling exchange, 13c. Freights unchanged.

From Texas.

Galveston, Saturday, April 28, 1866.
The Second Battailon of Regulars has arrived.
Gen. Heintzelman leaves to-day for San Antonio, his fature headquarters.
The prospects of the crops are reported to be very good.
The laborers are generally working well.

From the Pacific Const-Massacres in New

Zealand.

The ship A. H. Tucker, Capt. Clarke, arrived resterday, from Manilla, with 44,329 bags of sugar and 1,182 bags of

from Manilla, with 44,320 bags of cape.

Advices from New-Zealand report that the natives at Opitiki were murdering all the Europeans they could capture. A company with a capital of £20,000, had been organized to work New-Zealand flax.

The schooler Ontario, bound from Toronto, for Oswero with a load of wheat and flour, lost her mainsail off Niagers, when she immediately made for South Bay Point. Before reaching there she lost her foresail, jib, and all her standing rigging. She is at anchor behind South Bay Point. Her hull is uninjured. The Oak lost her jib and foresail also, at anchor there. The schooner John Wesley went high and dry on Gull Bar, and was abandoned by her crew. She is light.

The Kentucky Domocratic Convention

All the hotels are crowded with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets to-morrow, and promises to be the largest Convention ever held in the State of Kentucky.

Arrival of Morses in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 30, 1866.
All the noted horses from New-Orleans and Mobile have arrived, to take part in the Woodlaws. Races, which commence on Monday next, and continue four days.

Extensive Swindle.

Teor. N. V., Monday, Aerit 20, 1866.

An extensive fraud has just come to light in Easton, Washington County, through which the Cambridge Valley Bank has been swindled of boat \$20,000 in discounting notes for Batty & Hoag of Jaston. Other banks in Washington and Saratega Counties have suffered in the same manner to the extent it is reported, of \$40,000. Batty & Hoag owned two large farms in the town worth \$25,000, with a mill in Mahigan worth \$18,000, and \$16,000 stock in the Lansingburg National Bank. When their notes fell due it was discovered that they had disposed of all he property to E. W. Griffin & Co. of Albany and fled from the State, since which they have not been heard of. Their liabilities are estimated at \$80,000.

The American Medical Association.

Baltimori: Monday, April 30, 1968.

A large number of delegates to the American Medical sociation, which meets here to morrow, have arrived.

Fatul Accident.

POURKERPSH, Menday, April 30 1886, On Sonday morning, on the shoop James Coates, one of the hands named Benyamin Hant had his head completely severed from his hedy by coming in contact with main boom. Hunt was a resident of Clinton, and leaves a widowed mother.

The Metropolitan Police Department Bill

Signed. Athany, N. Y., Monday, April 30, 1868.
The Governor hassigned the bill increasing the salary of the Metropolitan Police Department.

The Straits of Mackinaw are open.

The propeller Montgomery arrived yesterday, being the first boat through.

Philadelphia Cattle Market-APRIL 30. Cattle moderately active at former rates. Beevea—Receipts, 330 head; sales of fair to good at 14 2 15c. Cows unchanged, heep in fair demand. Hogs very dult.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

St. Louis. April 30—Flour moderately active at \$7.35 at \$7.75 for Single Extra. \$2.50 \$9.50 for Double Extra. and \$12.25 \$813 for Choice. Wheat stiff at \$1.921 for Prime to structly Prime, and \$2.75 for Choice. Corn lower; sales at \$12.55 \$62.0 at Section 40.00 \$2.75 for Choice. Corn lower; sales at \$13.65 \$60.0 at Section 40.00 \$2.75 for Choice. Corn lower; sales at \$1.25 \$60.0 at \$2.00 \$1.

blis. Flour, 150,000 bush. Wheat.
Full April 30.—Clover Seed—sales of good at \$5.50±85.75. Flax Seed at \$2.60±82.65. Cotton firm at 34c. for Middling. Flour quiet at \$7.25±88 for Superfine, and \$2.20±89 for Extrus. Wheat quiet at \$2.00±82.05 for Bed, and \$2.00±82.05 for White. Coffee duil. Super steady. Mess Ports at \$27±827.50. Lard at \$20±20c). Whisay duil at \$2.25±82.25.

FROM PLORENCE.

How Bismark's Circular Note is Received by Europe-The Position of Italy in the European Broil-A General Love of Art Among Dignitaries-Napoleon's Congress-A Failure-End of Brigandage-Internal Improvements.

The war rumors continue. It seems, indeed, as if Bismark wanted the war by all means and at any rice; but, for us, who are not immediately interested in the contest between the two great German Powers, it is rather strange to see that Austria and Prussia should go to war about the retention or acquisition of a piece of land containing 450,000 inhabitants, equally averse to Prussia and to Austria, at the risk of losing by the fortunes of war, Venetia on one side, with her 1,800,000 inhabitants, and the Rhine Provinces on the other, equally populous, industrious, and wealthy. Bismark's circular note to the German Courts, about the support Prussia might expect from them, gets everywhere the uniform answer that the from them, gets everywhere the uniform answer that the minor powers cling to the 11th and 19th articles of the Confederation, which subjects all the questions between the members of the Federation to the artitration of the Frankfort Diet. Even Mecklenburg, which usually follows the fortunes of Prussia, answered also in that way, and we hear already that Bavaria, Saxony, and Wuttemberg prepared to take the initiation at Frankfort, and to challenge the two contending powers to submit their quarrel to the decision of the Federal Diet. This is, of course, a step in the interest of Austria, since Count Mensdoff explains his policy in a circular note, throwing all the responsibility of the situation upon the aggressive spirit of Prussia, and declaring Austria's readiness to comply with the articles of the German Federal act. Italy refuses to make an offensive alliance with Prussia, such alliances having lately proved unsatisfactory, the cooling of the good relations between ance with Prussia, such alliances having lately proved unsatisfactory the cooling of the good relations between
Prussia and Austria dates from the intervention in Hangary. The alliance of France and England during the
Crimean war was cut short by the sudden act of France
backing out of the war just at the moment when England
thought to be able to save her oriental interests. The armistice of Villafranca is not yet forgotten by Italy. The
triple alliance against Mexico ended in general disappointment, and the Austro-Prussian alliance against Demmark
bearing the seed of war. But Italy certainly seeks to take
advantage of any European combination in order to reseav
Veneta from the Austrans, and to annex her to Italy.
Should war really begin between the two German Powers,
Victor Emanuel could not remain idle, but would ride
across the Po with his army and volunteers and make one
more appeal to the God of battles. Still as long
as Bismark and Mensdorf are fencing with diplomatic
notes, Italy does not want to commit herself, and thus we
see in the Foreign Office an ominous settivity. Gen. Govone, notorious for the part he took in Sielly against Garribadd, in 1863, was sent to Berlin, and Col. Schirmaker
came from Berlin to Florence, Count Usedon, the Prussian Embassador, was La Marmora's frequent guest. It
seemed that Prussia and Italy came to an understanding.
But suddenly the Prince Napoleon arrived here, of course,
only to boy aware works of art, still in his position he
could not avoid a visit of the Premier, who at once, after
the interview, went off to Turin to the King, while Count
Arese, now quietly reading at Florence, formerly the personal friend of the Emperor, suddenly remembered that he
ought to pay a visit at the Tulierone, Marshal Lujatico,
Aldesde-Camp to the King, found likewise that he ought
to study the picture galleries of Vienna, and the same love
of act impelled an Austrian diplomatist to this the same love
of a tripled and provide a sudden and the subscription of the Country of satisfactors the cooling of the good relations between Prussia and Austria dates from the intervention in Han-gary. The alliance of France and England during the

NEW-ORLEANS.

A Movement for a Union of the Methodist Church North and South-A Telegram from the New-York Conference Asking for the Appointment of Commissioners A Stormy Debate-Important Military Intelligence-Muster Out of Troops, etc.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
New ORLEANS, April 23, 1866.

tions and personal influence he has set in motion a scheme

for the speeds and much to-b desired reunion of the two

The Rev. A. Daily, late of Indiana, but now having his headquarters in this city, as Special Agent of the Post-Office Department for all this country, deserves a special notice by all true lovers of the Union. By his own exer-

great branches, North and South, of the Methodist Episopal Church, with a view to make it the grand event of this the centenary year of American Methodism. Should if prove a success, he will certainly deserve the gratitude, not alone of the entire church, but of the whole nation. It has long been the opinion of statesmen that the division of this great ecclesiastical communion was the first step toward a dissolution of the Union. So, now, may not a reunion in this their centenary year contribute greatly to the cementing of all parts of our common country, giving not only "a union of lakes, and a union of lands," but that which is more important, "a union of hearts, and a

that which is more important, "a union of hearts, and a union of hands."

The proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, now in session in this city, are becoming daily more interesting. On the sixth day of the Conference the Committee on Changes and Economy reported the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, in Conference assembled. That we change the style and title of our church.

We further recommend that this body call up and act upon the resolution last offered in this General Conference in 1858, viz. That the style and title of the Methodist Eniscopal Church South be changed to "The Methodist Church."

The introduction of this resolution occasioned considerable debate. The Rev. James B. Cottrell stated, in the course of his remarks. "I fell bound with and in the per-

the resolution last offered in this General Conference in 1805, viz. That the style and tile of the Methodist Ensequal Church South be changed to "The Methodist Church."

The introduction of this resolution occasioned considerable debate. The Rev. James B. Cottrell stated, in the course of his remarks, "I fell bound with and in the person of the prisoner at Fortress Monroe (Jeff. Davis). My life (political) is hid with him in prison." The Rev. Mr. Wilson of the Baltimore Conference said that their church was designed to be a sectional church, and hence it took a sectional name; but now that the cause for the sectional church and name had been removed, he was in favor of striking of the affix South. He said he knew a body of 60 ministers who would Join us when that is done.

Dr. Kenner made a remarkable speech, in which he stated "he had no confidence in the Courts of the country, from the least to the greatest." That "the present name is appropriate, and he believed in a sectional name, as this is a sectional Church." The following is the substance of the speech, as reported by The New Ordens Advanced.

Dr. Kenner thought the time unfavorable for such a change. It might be supposed that no one in his senses would by claim to their property, but if had been done. No extravagance need surprise them. Even Rishop, Ames had seriously proposed to fell the substance of the subset of the subset in New York have any course, if you have, I have not why, I have just read in the papers that Mr. Chasse is in New York have just read in the papers, and the Conference would not have been in this Church, but there is a limit to his power, as we have so recently seen." He could not see any hencia through the distance of the name, and doubted the power of the General Conference to make the alteration. He deemed that have have a strong friend in a high place. Had it not been for that strong friend the Conference would not have been in this Guardely as the first papers and records before high military authority, and they are well a

Sheridan, the Provost Court of the Parish of Orleans also abolished, and the moneys, papers and records belonging thereto ordered to be transferred to the Provost-Marshal-General, Division of the Gulf. This court was the sole remaining tribunal of the kind in Louisiana.

The 62d Colored Isfantry and 2d Light Battery arrived in this city a few days ago from Brownsville, Texas, and have since been mustered out of service.

The United States flagship Rhode Island, Acting Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, from St. Thomas, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having been absent nearly four months, and has visited most of the West India Islands and the Republic of Venezuels. The following is a list of her

officers:
Acting Rear Admiral, Jas. S. Palmer; Commander, D. McN. Fair-far. Commanding: Commander, Elect-Captain Thomas G. Corbin; Lisutesant Commander, Edwin E. Petter; Lieutenants, James Q. Kane, La Rue, P. Adams, Mastera, H. C. Taylor, A. D. Brown; Edwin, W. K. Wikeeler; Paymaster, J. S. Carpenter; Chief Engineer, G. W. K. Wikeeler; Paymaster, J. S. Carpenter; Chief Engineer, G. W. Swell, Surgao, C. J. Cleburne; Captain Marines, A. T. Horroughe, Assistant Surgeon, G. B. Le Coupts; Lieutenant Marines, J. W. Wabburre, Rear Admiral's Servetary, F. J. Mason; First Assistant Engineer, H. W. Scott; Second Assistant Engineers, J. Van Horenberg, Geo. K. Holt, W. A. Windoor; Third Assistant Engineers, F. Schoner, J. D. Lee, C. K. Warner; Midshipmen, A. H. Fietcher, W. H. Brownen, W. H. Elliott, J. M. Wilson, C. E. Satr; Admirals Clerk, A. B. Isham; Carpenter, James McDenell; Captain's Clerks, A. Fotts, W. H. Harvey; Taymaster, Goo. R. Jones.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune,

Ready this morning, contains:

Naws Semmart—Military, Naval, News from Washington, NewYerk, New-England, the Middle States, the Southern Atlantic States
the Gulf States, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Western States
the Facilitie Coast, the Territories, Political, the Ferians, the Choire, the Freedman, Domestic, Miscellany, Foreign News.

XXXIXTR CONGRESS—The Proceedings on Friday, Saturday and endsy in full.

RECONSTRUCTION—Report of the Joint Congressional Committee;
as Republicans Unanimously in Favor of the Proposition.

Taxis—The Momentous Struggle; Gev. A. J. Hamilton; To the

The Republicans Unanimously in Favor of the Proposition.

Texas—The Momentous Struggie; Gov. A. J. Hamilton; To the
Editor of The Tribune.

One Foresion Comenson Struggie; Gov. A. J. Hamilton; To the
Editor of The Tribune.

One Foresion Commentous Struggie; Gov. A. J. Hamilton; To the
Editor of The Tribune.

Meriton Cytinus Arms: Provincial Legislation and Folitics; Proposition
party in Mexico; Optimism of Maximilian; His Attachment to His
Friends, His Mistaken Love of Popularity; His Change of Policy;
His New Cabinet; Unexpected Success of the Immigration Schemes;
Gen. Early and Other Confederates: Disturbed State of the Provinces.

RABBLES ANON THE RECONTRUCTED—Special Correspondence;
The President's Proclamation in the South, He Edited and Disadvantages; Andrew Johnson: Birthelsee: Man Whipping in Raleigh, N.
C. He Begrading Character; Sammer Weather in March.

THE SOUTHWEST—Special Correspondence; The Veto of the Civil
Rights Bill and the Pages Proclamation; Rebels Equitant; Tone of
Southern Sentiment; Special Correspondence; The Freedmen.

New Publications—Haven; Travels; More Carlycisms; American President and Theological Review; The Last Tales of Mistan.

Literalay—History of Plakwick; Mr. George Ripley.

INTERACTION OF PRESENCE of The Process and Federation Trate.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA-Symptoms, Pathology, and Eclectic Treat-

ment.
WIFES AND DAUGHTRES—An Every Day Story. By Mrs. Gaskell.
Entronials.
Entronials.
Micrellankors Items.
Literary Items.
Literary Items.
LATHER DOUBSTIC AND FORRION MARKETS.
THE DRY GOODS MARKET.
COMMERCIAL MATTERS—The Latest Stock and Gold Quotations.
MARKIAGES AND DRATHS.
ADVENTIMENTS.

CONNECTED MATTERS—The Latest Stock and Gold Quotations.

MARKAGES AND DEATHS.

APPRATISEMENTS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character. Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms: Letters from our large coros of correspondents. Foreign and Domestic Letters, Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches: a careful and complete Sommary of Foreign and Domestic News, Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers Club of the American Institute. Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information. Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in The DALLY TRIBUNE. The SUM WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the Latest and flest Popular Novels by living authors. The cost of these alone, it bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere clse can so much current intelligence and permanent Riterary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It will is that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed. Person residing in the city can find no more valuable journal to send to their country friends. Price five cents. Mail subscribers, I copy I year, 47; 5 copies, or over, for each copy, \$3.1.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

HILLMAN-On Sonday morning April 20, of congestion of the brain Rowland our of Sanusi? Hillman, aged 2 years, t month, and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully levited to attend the fameral from No. 222 Secondary, on Wednesday morning Nay 2, as in olders. KEYS-On Sunday morning. April 29, David Keys, cen., in the 18th

year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Eightsenth-st. Methodist Episcopel
Church, on Wednesday, May 2, at 11 o'clock, a m. Rolatives selffriends are invited to attend without further notice.

OAKLEY-On Monday, April 30, at Cleveland, Litchhold, only
child of E. Benedict and Elizabeth Ten Eyke Oakley, aged 13 montie.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, at 4 o'clock, from No. 121 Second-ave.

STAGG-At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, April 29, of inflammation of the lungs. Maris, relict of Issac I Stags, aged 14 years, 6 months, and 24 days. and 24 days. The friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Edward Oaborn, corner of Church and Elitson sta, on Wednesday morning, April 2, as 11 o'clock. morning, April 2, at 11 october.

SMITH-AL West Farms, on Monday morning, April 30, after a short illness. Ratpli H. Smith, in his 45d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the farmeral on Washenday, May 2, at 34 october p.m., from his interaction. Carringes will be in waiting at Tremont Sation to meet the frain leaving Twesty-slath-st., Harlem Rational, at 2.35

p. m.
WALLACE—Suddenly, on Monday morning. April 29, of Sright's
discase of the kidneys. John Philip Wallace, in the List year of his
age. Notice of the functal in to-morrow's papers.
STONE—In Broaklyn, on Sunday, April 29, after a long and lingueing timess, Edizabeth, wife of William Stone, in the 674 year of her
age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the United Presbyterian church (the Rev. D. J. Patterson's), corner of Atlantic and Bond-sta, on Tassiay afternoon, at two ociock.

THORNE—At Catakill, on Priday, April 27, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thorne, aged 68 years and 10 months.

N. Y. F. A.—April 30, 1899, at 12 p. m., the New York Free Academy, aged 17 years, 3 months, 3 days, leaving about 1,000 sons. We more her Issia.

Willies—After a short, tiliners, Horne White, son of Miles White, of Saratoga County, N. Y.
Funeral services at D. Amiliage's clusteh, Forty-sixthet, new Fifthers on Theoday, May 1, at 2 p. m., precisely. The remains

Special Notices.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A Meeting of this Club will be need To-DAY (Toesday), May I. at It o'clock, p. m. All who feel an interest in Agricultural Improvement are invited. JOHN W. GHAMBERS, Secretary.

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